

1642-1646

## English CIVIL WAR

Roundheads won vs Cavaliers

1643 - Battle of Marston Moor

1645 - Battle of Naseby

1642

France

Death of RICHELIEU.

1642

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Galileo died

1642-1727

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ISAAC NEWTON'S LIFE

1642

## Nineteen Propositions

Lost parliamentary manifesto before the outbreak to supply Charles I with revenue in return for severe curtailment of royal prerogative; asserted Parliament's right to approve ministers of the Crown and to exercise more control over the Army; demanded reformation of Church and alliance with United Provinces. Rejected by the

king in moderate answer upholding  
"mixed government," which was favorable  
to the royalist cause.

1642

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Galileo died.

Newton was born.

Civil War begins in England

1642

In Oct 1641, rebellion against English rule broke out in Ireland. Behind it lay resentment at Charles I's efforts to impose on Ireland an aristocracy of English planters and fear of the Puritan Long Parliament's ambition to outlaw popery and convert Ireland to some form of Protestant faith. The great effect of the rebellion was to drive a deeper wedge between Charles and parliament.

Parliament had already seen its attempts to reform the English Church blocked by a royalist house of



Lords. It distrusted Charles's willingness to uphold its constitutional reforms, so it was unwilling to vote supplies to raise an army to put down the Irish revolt unless control of the army was placed in its own hands. This was the central clause of the 19

Propositions addressed to Charles in 1642. This was an assault on the King's ancient prerogative. It drove moderates to the King's side and gave him a party in the House of Commons. The opposition became more radical in matters constitutional. The King and his opponents were so divided that the issue could only be resolved by war.

1642

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Van DIEMEN's Land and  
New Zealand discovered  
by TASMAN, a Dutchman

1642

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England  
Civil war and revolution.

1642-1727

Newton